UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/773
S/1997/43
17 January 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda items 31, 33, 35, 39, 56, 58 and 74
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
THE RISK OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 13 January 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the Final Communiqué of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held at the United Nations, New York, on 2 October 1996.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 31, 33, 35, 39, 56, 58 and 74, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Makarim WIBISONO
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires

ANNEX

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Final Communiqué of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Annual Coordination Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held at the United Nations, New York, on 2 October 1996

The OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs was held on 20 Jumada I, 1417H corresponding to 2 October 1996 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Lamine Kamara, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guinea, Chairman of the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. **Her Excellency Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, honoured the Meeting by her presence and delivered a key note address at the opening session.**

3. **The Meeting** noted with appreciation the Reports of the Secretary General on the items of the Agenda and approved the recommendations contained therein.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

4. **The Meeting** unanimously admitted the Republic of Uzbekistan as a full member of the OIC.

QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

5. **The Meeting** endorsed the recommendations contained in the Report of the Six-Member Committee on Palestine.

6. **The Meeting** endorsed the Communique of the Six-Member Committee on the bloody events caused by Israel's opening of a tunnel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which endangers Islamic and Christian holy shrines, especially the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and on the ensuing grave deterioration of the situation in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Palestinian territories.

7. **The Meeting** issued a Special Declaration on the storming by the Israeli occupation authorities into the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

8. **The Meeting** endorsed Resolution S/RES.1073 adopted on 28 September 1996, by the Security Council on the serious deterioration of the situation in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Palestinian territories. It called for action by the international community to force Israel to immediately close the tunnel and put an end to its aggressions against the Palestinian people.

9. **The Meeting** called for continued support for the PLO and its position in the negotiations with Israel aimed at establishing the PLO's authority over all Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as one geographical entity, ensuring the transfer of all powers and responsibilities in all fields to the Palestinian National Authority and extending support in all areas to enable it to remove the vestiges of Israeli occupation, establish Palestinian national institutions and realize the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to return, to self-determination and to establish its own independent state on its national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

10. **The Meeting** reaffirmed its support for the Middle East Peace Process and the implementation of all the agreements signed and the commitments made in this context between the parties concerned in accordance with the underpinnings of the process launched in Madrid, especially the principle of land for peace and the UN resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425 which demand Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the occupied Syrian Golan, the occupied Lebanese territory; and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

11. **The Meeting** reaffirmed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif forms an integral part of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967 and whatever is applicable to other occupied Palestinian territories also applies to it in implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly; it urged action to halt all measures, practices and decisions adopted by the Israeli occupation authorities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, aimed at altering the city's geographic and demographic set-up and violating Islamic and Christian Holy Places therein with a view to Judaizing the Holy City; and called for redoubling efforts to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine, so as to ensure peace and security in the region.

12. **The Meeting** invited the international community, in particular the two Sponsors of the Peace Conference and the states of the European Union: to compel Israel to cease all settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan. To adopt firm positions towards these measures which contravene international resolutions, including Security Council Resolution 465, and the principles of International Law as well as the agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties, and which constitute a serious and real threat to the entire peace process. It requested the Security Council to set up an International Monitoring Committee to prevent the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

13. **The Meeting** called for action within UN and international institutions and fora to compel Israel to release the detainees; return the deportees; halt the methods of mass punishment; cease the confiscation of lands and properties and the demolition of homes; also cease any actions that threaten life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif. To call for a more effective UN action to ensure the success of the Middle East peace process, for a reaffirmation of the UN responsibility for the cause of Palestine until a just and comprehensive solution to all its aspects is found, a solution that puts an end to occupation and fulfills the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

14. **The Meeting** recommended that, in the event of a total breakdown of the peace process, the possibility of re-examining the normalization of relations with Israel should be considered and that consultations should be held on this question at the appropriate time.

15. **The Meeting** urged the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with the UN resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolution 487 (1981); to join the Nuclear Arms Non-Proliferation Treaty; to implement the decisions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which call for subjecting all Israeli nuclear facilities to the Agency's System of Comprehensive Safeguards; that Israel should declare its renunciation of nuclear armament and submit a complete statement on its stockpile of nuclear weapons and materials to the Security Council and the IAEA. This step is essential for establishing an area free from mass-destruction weapons including, in particular, nuclear weapons in the Middle East, and for bringing about a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

16. **The Meeting** stressed the need to coordinate the positions of Member States so as to maintain the principled stand of the OIC vis-à-vis all the resolutions concerning the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, which are submitted for discussion to the Fifty-first Session of the UN General Assembly.

SITUATION IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

17. **The Meeting** endorsed the recommendations contained in the Report of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and reaffirmed previous resolutions and declarations adopted by the OIC Summit and Ministerial Meetings as well as the Sarajevo Declaration of Friendship and Partnership adopted by the Enlarged Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina on 10 April, 1996.

18. **The Meeting** reaffirmed the commitment of the OIC Member States to the integrity and sovereignty of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders and fully supported the establishment of a democratic, multi-ethnic and multi-cultural Bosnia and Herzegovina.

19. **The Meeting** emphasized the importance of ensuring the full, impartial and effective implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement and urged the international community, particularly the Members of the UN Security Council, the Five-Nation Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Peace Implementation Council to support the peaceful and democratic reintegration of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

20. **The Meeting** noted that the conditions stipulated under the Dayton Peace Agreement for the holding of free and fair elections were not fulfilled in the 14 September 1996 elections in the Bosnian-Serb entity such as freedom of movement, freedom of the media, return of refugees and displaced persons.

21. **The Meeting** expressed serious concern over the negative role of separatists during the elections and warned the international community of the threat posed to the democratic reunification of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina and urged that all necessary steps be taken to ensure that separatist Serb pre-election rhetoric does not materialize and is not allowed to interfere with the process of reintegration.

22. **The Meeting** emphasized the need to counter separatists and called on the international community to support the viability and effective functioning of the common institutions for the smooth reintegration of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

23. **The Meeting** expressed its hope that the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be fully established and called on the partners to implement the relevant Agreements, including the dismantling of the institutions of the self-styled Herceg-Bosna and the establishment and full-functioning of Federation institutions.

24. **The Meeting** called upon the international community to take concrete measures for the arrest of all indicted war criminals notably Karadzic, Mladic and others, and to expeditiously deliver them to the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia as required under the Tribunal's Indictment Act of 25 July 1996 and the arrest warrant issued by the Tribunal.

25. **The Meeting** urged the UN Security Council to utilize the enforcement procedures under the UN Charter, including those envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter, to secure the delivery of indicted war criminals by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Croatia.

26. **The Meeting** urged those countries and multilateral institutions that have pledged resources for the reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina to immediately disburse the funds in order to ensure timely completion of priority projects.

27. **The Meeting** noted the requirement of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) under the Dayton Agreement to establish diplomatic relations with the

State of Bosnia and Herzegovina without pre-condition and called upon the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to do so.

28. **The Meeting** reaffirmed its strong support of Security Council resolution 777 (1992) and General Assembly resolution 47/1 (1992) which decided that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply as new member of the United Nations and should not inherit the seat of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia which has ceased to exist.

29. **The Meeting** reiterated the readiness of the OIC Member States and OIC institutions to take active part in providing resources for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina by promoting bilateral programmes of assistance and cooperation as well as through the Assistance Mobilization Group and other institutions of the OIC.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

30. **The Meeting** endorsed the recommendations contained in the Report of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir and reaffirmed previous resolutions and declarations adopted by the OIC at its Summit and Ministerial Meetings, in particular the Special Declaration on Jammu and Kashmir Dispute adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference in December, 1994 at Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco.

31. **The True Representatives of the Kashmiri People** who were invited to attend the Meeting addressed the Contact Group and presented a Memorandum on the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute.

32. **The meeting** reaffirmed the right of the people of Jammu and Kashmir to self-determination in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

33. **The Meeting** expressed deep concern at the intensification of Indian repression against the Kashmiri people and their true representatives and reaffirmed its solidarity with the oppressed people of Kashmir.

34. **The Meeting** condemned the continuing massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and called upon the Member States to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the gross and systematic violations of the human rights of the Kashmiri people.

35. **The Meeting** rejected India's efforts to maintain its illegal occupation of Jammu and Kashmir through the holding of sham elections and by initiating a fraudulent political process and reaffirmed that any political process/elections held under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of

Jammu and Kashmir through a UN supervised plebiscite as is provided in the relevant Security Council resolutions.

36. **The Meeting** called for a peaceful political settlement to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute on the basis of the United Nations resolutions and endorsed the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to seek a peaceful solution to the Kashmir issue through all possible means including substantive bilateral talks with India and called upon the Government of India to respond positively to these efforts.

37. **The Meeting** appealed for the immediate and safe release of all the hostages by "Al-Faran".

38. **The Meeting** adopted the annexed Declaration on Jammu and Kashmir (see appendix I).

39. **The Meeting** endorsed the Memorandum on Jammu and Kashmir Dispute presented by the True Representatives of the Kashmiri people (see appendix II).

40. **The Meeting** recommended that the Chairman of the Coordination Meeting request the President of the Security Council and the UN Secretary General to circulate the Declaration and the Memorandum as official documents of the Security Council and the General Assembly under the relevant agenda items.

41. **The Meeting** further recommended that OIC Member States urge the Security Council to prevail upon India to seek a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute on the basis of Security Council resolutions.

42. **The Meeting** also recommended that OIC Member States intensify their efforts during the current Session of the UN General Assembly to promote the right of self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

43. **The Meeting** expressed the hope that the Afghan parties would peacefully resolve their political differences and collectively work for the restoration of peace and stability in the country.

44. **The Meeting** emphasized that the OIC, which has consistently endeavoured to promote a peaceful political settlement in Afghanistan, will continue to closely work with the Afghan parties in bringing peace to their country.

45. **The Meeting** reaffirmed that the OIC would also continue to coordinate its efforts with the international community to promote peace, national reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction in Afghanistan.

SITUATION IN SOMALIA

46. **The Meeting** reaffirmed its commitment to the restoration of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Somalia. It further reiterated its commitment to the promotion of peace and national reconciliation in Somalia.

47. **The Meeting** urged all Somali political factions and movements to cease armed hostilities and abide by the Addis Ababa Peace Accords and removing all impediments to restoring peace and tranquility in Somalia.

CONFLICT BETWEEN AZERBAIJAN AND ARMENIA

48. **The Meeting** strongly condemned the Armenian aggression against the Azerbaijan Republic and demanded the immediate, unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories. It called upon Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic.

49. **The Meeting** reaffirmed the principle of inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force and called for a just and peaceful settlement on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers. It called for providing humanitarian assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in the territory of Azerbaijan and for creation of conditions conducive for their return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity.

CONSEQUENCES OF IRAQI AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT AND IRAQ'S NON-COMPLIANCE WITH SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

50. **The Meeting** recalled all previous OIC declarations and resolutions regarding the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait. It deplored that the Iraqi government has not fully complied with UN resolutions and called on Iraq to fulfil its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions for establishment of security, peace and stability in the region. It reaffirmed its full support to the independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq.

51. **The Meeting** expressed its concern over the continued detention of Kuwaiti citizens and other detainees in Iraq and called upon the Iraqi authorities for their immediate release. It expressed its distress for the ordeal endured by the people of Iraq due to the non-compliance by the Iraqi regime with the decisions of international legitimacy.It reaffirmed the necessity of full compliance by Iraq with all UN Security Council resolutions so as to enable the final restoration of peace in the Gulf region and to put an end to the sufferings of the Iraqi people.

CRISIS BETWEEN THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA AND THE UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE

52. **The Meeting** expressed its appreciation for the readiness of the Jamahiriya to cooperate in efforts to combat terrorism, and to settle the dispute peacefully by conducting a useful dialogue with the parties to the conflict. It condemned the continuation of sanctions against the Jamahiriya and expressed its concern over the threat to impose further sanctions. It called on all parties concerned to avoid any escalation of tension which would be detrimental to the Libyan people and neighbouring states.

53. **The Meeting** reiterated its appeal to the Security Council to reconsider its resolutions 731/92, 748/92 and 883/93 and lift the sanctions imposed on the Jamahiriya. It called on the parties concerned to respond to the initiatives for dialogue and negotiations for reaching a peaceful solution of the crisis in accordance with Article (33) of Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter.

QUESTION OF TURKISH MUSLIM COMMUNITY OF CYPRUS

54. **The Meeting** expressed its full solidarity and support for the just cause of the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus and reaffirmed all previous OIC resolutions and declarations on Cyprus. It called for a just political settlement; respecting the legitimate aspirations of the Turkish Cypriot people and emphasized, in this regard, the key importance of respecting the principle of equal political status in the attainment of a freely negotiated and mutually acceptable solution.

CHECHNYA

55. **The Meeting** took note of the recent developments in Chechnya and emphasized the need to continue the ongoing efforts to achieve a lasting political settlement to the conflict.

CANDIDATURES FOR U.N. BODIES

56. **The Meeting** took note of the candidatures of nationals of Member/Observer States to various UN bodies and called on Member States to extend their support to these candidatures.

COORDINATION BETWEEN MEMBER STATES

57. **The Meeting** welcomed the efforts undertaken by the OIC Member States in New York and Geneva to promote greater coordination between the OIC Member States and decided that the Member States closely concert their efforts on regular basis on all issues of interest to them, in particular, during the Fifty-First Session of the UN General Assembly, with a view to seeking the adoption of appropriate resolutions on political, economic, social and humanitarian issues.

APPENDIX I

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

claration on Jammu and Kashmir recommended by the Organization
the Islamic Conference Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir for
option by the Organization of the Islamic Conference
Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers

e OIC Coordination Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs held at
ited Nations in New York on 2 October 1996;

calling all OIC resolutions as well as Security Council Resolutions
ning to Jammu and Kashmir;

riously concerned over the deteriorating situation in Indian
d Kashmir and its implications for regional peace and security;

armed over the intensification of repression and continued
ons of the human rights of Kashmiri people including their denial
r inalienable right to self-determination, the holding of so-called
ons in Occupied Kashmir through military force, coercion and
g;

jecting all efforts aimed at imposing through coercion and force
litical process aimed at denying the Kashmiris their right of
determination, as stipulated in relevant UN resolutions;

ting the Memorandum submitted by the True Representatives of the
ri people;

. Reaffirms all OIC Summit and Ministerial Resolutions on Jammu and
r dispute.

. Further reaffirms that any political process/ elections held under
occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of
determination of the people of Kashmir as is provided in the
nt Security Council resolutions.

. Calls for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in
dance with relevant UN resolutions.

. Supports the ongoing efforts of the Government of Pakistan to seek
eful solution to the Kashmir issue through all possible means
ding substantive bilateral talks with India and requests the
nment of India to reciprocate.

. Calls upon the Government of India to respect the human rights of
ashmiris including their right to self-determination.

/...

APPENDIX II

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Memorandum presented by true representatives of the Kashmiri people to the Ministerial Meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir held in New York on 30 September 1996

The Kashmir representatives:

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council upholding the right to self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

Recalling that the Security Council has clearly enunciated that, on the basis of the agreement concluded between India and Pakistan, "the final disposition of the state of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations"

Also recalling that the United Nations Security Council had declared that the creation of a Constituent Assembly or holding of any elections in Jammu and Kashmir by the Indian government will not be a substitute for a free and impartial plebiscite mandated by the Security Council to determine the will of the people of Kashmir.

Deeply alarmed by the sharp intensification of Indian repression of the Kashmiri people, especially the induction of additional troops, the use of renegades and mercenaries, armed, financed and trained by India for terrorizing and intimidating the Kashmiri people.

Declare that any elections organized by the Indian Government will never constitute a substitute for the plebiscite pledged by the United Nations to the people of Jammu and Kashmir who have never accepted the sovereignty of India over their territory.

Reject the farce of fraudulent elections imposed by the Indian Government on the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

Condemn the continuing violations of human rights in Jammu and Kashmir which have claimed the lives of 50,000 Kashmiri men, women and children, rape of thousands of women and unlawful detention of tens of thousands of political prisoners.

Also condemn the inhuman crimes of genocide, massacres, extra-judicial killings, reprisal killings, arbitrary detention, torture, use of rape as an instrument of suppression, burning of houses, villages and townships, and destruction and desecration of holy places, committed by the Indian Government, through its military and paramilitary personnel, renegades and mercenaries in Jammu and Kashmir during the last seven years.

Express deep concern at the continuing campaign of harassment, intimidation and repression being carried out against the leaders of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference

/...

Note that the gravity of the situation in Jammu and Kashmir has been further aggravated by the Indian refusal to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

Endorse the on-going efforts of the Government of Pakistan to seek a peaceful solution to the Kashmir issue through all possible means;

Resolve that:

(a) the people of Jammu and Kashmir will not accept any elections held under Indian occupation;

(b) the people of Jammu and Kashmir shall continue their struggle for the realization of their right to self-determination promised to them under UN Security Council Resolutions;

(c) the aspirations of the people of Jammu and Kashmir constitute the sole basis for the final disposition of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

Call on:

(a) the OIC Contact Group on Kashmir to express its serious concern to India at the recent sham elections in Jammu and Kashmir, which contravene Resolutions 91 (1951) and 122 (1957) of the UN Security Council. These resolutions have clearly affirmed that "any action that (the Indian Government) may have taken, or might attempt to take to determine the future shape and affiliation (of Jammu and Kashmir) would not constitute a disposition of the State" in terms of these resolutions;

(b) the OIC Contact Group on Kashmir to impress upon the Indian Government to desist from exacerbating tensions in Jammu and Kashmir and between India and Pakistan;

(c) the Organization of the Islamic Conference to renew to the Government of India its offer of sending its fact finding mission to Jammu and Kashmir;

(d) the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to renew to the Government of India its offer of sending its Good Offices mission to Jammu and Kashmir;

(e) the United Nations to ask India to withdraw its army of occupation from Jammu and Kashmir and to hold a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir, in a time-bound framework in accordance with the U.N. Security Council resolutions;

(f) the U.N. Secretary-General to initiate a process of mediation to pave the way for the holding of a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir as laid down by the United Nations Security Council;

(g) the United Nations to send a good will mission to India, Pakistan and Jammu and Kashmir to facilitate resolution of the conflict.

(h) the United Nations to appoint a Special Representative on Jammu and Kashmir.

(i) the United Nations Security Council to expand the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) and give it the additional mandate to monitor human rights situations in Indian-held Kashmir and report on it. --

(j) the United Nations Human Rights Commission to appoint a Special Rapporteur on Jammu and Kashmir.

(k) the United Nations Human Rights Commission to mandate the existing Special Rapporteurs on Torture, Extrajudication, killing Women, and Religious Intolerance to focus on the human rights crisis in Indian-held Kashmir.

(l) the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to designate Kashmiri people as "persons of concern" or internal refugees so that they could receive the United Nations humanitarian assistance.

(m) the ICRC to intensify its efforts in Indian-held Kashmir.

(n) the international community to put pressure on India to give full access to international human rights organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir;

(o) the Government of Pakistan to continue its efforts for a peaceful solution of the Kashmir issue, keeping in view the aspirations of the Kashmiri people, through all possible means, including a substantive and meaningful dialogue with India.

Appeal to all peace-loving people and nations of the world to help and support the people of Jammu and Kashmir in their struggle for the realization of their right to self-determination promised to them under the UN Security Council resolutions.